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present and prospective, of the remark of Diodorus. learned Sicilian Greek, "If thou knowest how to use money, it will become thy handmaid; if not, it will become thy master." And we may remind ourselves, also.

THE FACTS

L EONARD P. AYRES' statistical summary of *The War with Germany*, second edition, with data revised to August 1, 1919, is by all means the most successful piece of statistical work which has come to our notice. Since Dr. Ayres was the chief of the statistics branch of the General Staff his facts are authoritative; but the most impressive feature of his work is its organization and perfect clarity. The report begins with the following table:

FIGURES OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR

Total armed forces, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc.	4,800,000
Total men in the army.....	4,000,000
Men who went overseas.....	2,086,000
Men who fought in France.....	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month.....	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month....	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped from America to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft.....	24,234,021
Total draft inductions.....	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month....	400,000
Graduates of line officers' training schools...	80,568
Cost of war to April 30, 1919.....	\$21,850,000,000
Cost of army to April 30, 1919.....	\$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops.....	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle.....	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle...	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle.....	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war.....	50,000
American wounded in war.....	206,000
American deaths from disease.....	57,500
Total deaths in the army.....	115,500

Summarizing the first chapter, entitled "Four Million Men," it is interesting to learn that the number of men serving in the armed forces of the nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army. In the war with Germany the United States raised twice as many men as did the Northern States in the Civil War, but only half as many in proportion to the population. The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did in our first year, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, and the United States accomplished it in half of that time. Of the 54,000,000 males of our population, 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in service.

In the physical examinations the States of the Middle West made the best showing. Country boys did better than city boys, whites better than colored, and native-born better than foreign-born. In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the Civil War and at one-half of the recruiting cost.

In later portions of the report we learn that the average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training in the United States, two months overseas before entering the line, and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle. Most soldiers received their training in infantry divisions, which was our typical combat unit and constituted about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men.

Forty-two divisions were sent to France. During our nineteen months of war, more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. The highest troop-carrying records are those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe, and June, 1919, when 364,000 were brought home to America. Most of the troops who sailed for France left from New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half landed in France. Our troop-ships averaged one complete trip every thirty-five days. The greatest troop-carrying among all the ships was the *Leviathan*, which landed 12,000 men, the equivalent of a German division, in France every month.

To secure the supplies needed for the army, the government had to commandeer all the wool and some other staple articles in the United States and control production through all of its stages. American engineers built in France seventeen new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard-gauge track and 125 miles of narrow-gauge track. Our signal corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire. Prior to the Armistice 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France. Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama Canal, and construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

The use of machine-guns on a large scale is a development of the European War. In the American army the allowance of 1912 was four machine-guns per regiment. In 1919 the new army plans provided for an equipment of 336 guns per regiment. The Browning machine-guns developed during the war are believed today to be more effective than the corresponding weapons used in any other army. American production of small-arms ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000 rounds, one-half of which was shipped overseas.

So far as the Allies were concerned, the European war was fought in a large measure with American powder and high explosives. At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than French and British production combined. During

the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British. The production of a twelve-cylinder Liberty engine was America's chief contribution to aviation. Before the Armistice 13,574 had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the Expeditionary forces, and 1,025 delivered to the Allies.

American air squadrons brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses of planes numbered only 357. Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front. Of the 42 divisions that reached France 29 took part in active combat service. Seven of them were regular army divisions, eleven organized from the national guard, and eleven made up of the national army troops.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in 13 major operations. In October, 1918, the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front. In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the Northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The American artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intensive concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. The total number of battle deaths of all nations in this war was greater than all the deaths in all of the wars in the previous 100 years. The American casualty rate in the infantry was higher than in any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men. For every man killed in battle six were wounded. Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty. In the Expeditionary forces battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

In this war the death rate from disease was lower and the death rate from battle was higher than in any other previous American war. Inoculation, clean camps, and safe drinking water practically eliminated typhoid fever among our troops in this war. Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

The war cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 a hour for over two years. The direct cost was about \$22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States Government from 1791 to the outbreak of the European war. Our expenditures in this war were sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than 1,000 years, at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved. In addition to this huge expen-

diture, nearly \$10,000,000,000 have been lent by the United States to the Allies.

The army expenditures have been over \$14,000,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of our total war costs. Although the army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war. The pay of the army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public-school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years of 1912 to 1916. The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the Allied side.

But these statements and figures do not give an adequate picture of the valuable contribution from the trained hand of Dr. Ayres, as his report gives 72 diagrams, 14 tables, and 12 maps, all drafted with great skill and arranged with a maximum of clarity and purpose.

SOLVING THE UNSOLVABLE

THE ALLIES, for defensive and prudential reasons, have held together, and Germany has been invaded by British, French, and Belgian troops. A region of the Fatherland rich in industrial resources and strategically important is undergoing "military occupation." But no real settlement of the issues at stake between Germany and the Allies is heralded by this procedure. Discussion must go on, and under more embittered conditions. The economic reconstruction of Europe is not hastened by the process, nor the slide toward the brink of the abyss checked. Increased costs to national exchequers for the military occupation will add to the burdens of France and England; but it is no more evident than it was prior to the meeting of the conference how the debts of the nations are to be paid, how Germany's economic reconstruction is to be guided, without at the same time curtailing the trade of the Allies.

Blame, absolute and comparative, for the outcome of the London Conference it is not difficult to assign; but the time has come when from some source wisdom and moral courage equal to the task of reconciliation and reconstruction must be derived. Politics, economics, and high finance have failed to provide the way out. The "Higher Law," to which great prophets and great judges appeal, must be invoked. Hate, fear, covetousness, and ambition must be subordinated to justice and mercy.

Standing outside the circle, able to view conditions objectively, and with a great record as a preacher and practitioner of mediation and arbitration, stands the United States. She can volunteer her aid or she can be